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Meeting of States Parties

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Annual report of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea for 2000

Presented by the Registrar

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I. Introduction

1. The present report of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea is submitted to the Meeting of States Parties under rule 6, paragraph 3 (d), of the Rules of Procedure for Meetings of States Parties. The report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2000.

2. The Tribunal was established by the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (hereinafter "the Convention"). It functions in accordance with the relevant provisions of Part XV and Part XI of the Convention, the Statute (hereinafter "the Statute"), as contained in Annex VI to the Convention, and the Rules of the Tribunal (hereinafter "the Rules").

3. The Tribunal is composed of 21 members, elected by the States Parties to the Convention in the manner provided for by article 4 of the Statute.

4. On 10 October 2000, Judge Lihai Zhao (China) passed away. He had been elected for a term of six years commencing 1 October 1996. The President of the Tribunal has proposed that the election to fill the vacancy be held during the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties. Allowing for this change, the composition of the Tribunal is as follows:

Order of precedence	*Country*	*Date of expiry of term of office*
President		
P. Chandrasekhara Rao	India	30 September 2008
Vice-President		
L. Dolliver M. Nelson	Grenada	30 September 2005
Judges		
Hugo Caminos	Argentina	30 September 2002
Vicente Marotta Rangel	Brazil	30 September 2008
Alexander Yankov	Bulgaria	30 September 2002
Soji Yamamoto	Japan	30 September 2005
Anatoly Lazarevich Kolodkin	Russian Federation	30 September 2008
Choon-Ho Park	Republic of Korea	30 September 2005
Paul Bamela Engo	Cameroon	30 September 2008
Thomas A. Mensah	Ghana	30 September 2005
Joseph Akl	Lebanon	30 September 2008
David Anderson	United Kingdom	30 September 2005
Budislav Vukas	Croatia	30 September 2005
Rüdiger Wolfrum	Germany	30 September 2008
Edward Arthur Laing	Belize	30 September 2002
Tullio Treves	Italy	30 September 2002
Mohamed Mouldi Marsit	Tunisia	30 September 2005
Gudmundur Eiriksson	Iceland	30 September 2002
Tafsir Malick Ndiaye	Senegal	30 September 2002
José Luis Jesus	Cape Verde	30 September 2008

5. The Registrar is Mr. Gritakumar E. Chitty (Sri Lanka) and the Deputy Registrar is Mr. Philippe Gautier (Belgium).

II. Changes in the composition of the Tribunal

6. Acting pursuant to article 6, paragraph 1, of the Statute, the Registrar, in a note verbale dated 8 November 2000, informed States Parties to the Convention of the vacancy which had occurred in the Tribunal because of the death of Judge Lihai Zhao and invited Governments of States Parties to submit by 9 January 2001 the names of candidates they might wish to nominate for election as Member of the Tribunal. By the said note verbale, the Registrar informed States Parties that the member elected to replace Judge Lihai Zhao would serve until 30 September 2002.

7. By a note verbale dated 12 December 2000, the Registrar informed States Parties to the Convention that the President of the Tribunal, after consultation with the President of the Meeting of States Parties, Mr. Peter Donigi, considered it advisable to have the election held during the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties, which would take place from 14 to 18 May 2001, and requested States Parties to send their comments in that regard no later than 8 January 2001.

III. Chambers

A. Seabed Disputes Chamber

8. In accordance with article 35, paragraph 1, of the Statute, the Seabed Disputes Chamber consists of 11 judges selected by the members of the Tribunal from among themselves. The members of the Chamber are selected triennially. During 2000, a vacancy occurred in the Seabed Disputes Chamber because of the death of Judge Lihai Zhao, who had been a member of the Chamber. Article 35, paragraph 6, of the Statute provides that if a vacancy occurs in the Chamber, the Tribunal selects a successor from among its elected members, who will hold office for the remainder of his predecessor's term. Allowing for this change, the composition of the Chamber, in order of precedence, is as follows: Judge Treves, President; Judges Marotta Rangel, Yamamoto, Kolodkin, Park, Bamela Engo, Vukas, Wolfrum, Laing and Marsit, members.

9. The terms of office of the members of the Chamber expire on 30 September 2002.

10. During the period under review, the Seabed Disputes Chamber commenced examination of the Rules applicable to the Seabed Disputes Chamber with a view to ensuring that the Chamber would be fully prepared to deal with a case or request for an advisory opinion.

B. Special chambers

1. Chamber of Summary Procedure

11. The Chamber of Summary Procedure was established in accordance with article 15, paragraph 3, of the Statute and consists of five members and two alternates. In accordance with article 28 of the Rules, the President and the Vice-President of the Tribunal are ex officio members of the Chamber, with the President of the Tribunal serving as President of the Chamber. The Chamber is constituted annually.

12. During the tenth session, on 27 September 2000, the Chamber was constituted for the period ending on 30 September 2001. The members of the Chamber, in order of precedence, are as follows: President Chandrasekhara Rao; Vice-President Nelson; Judges Kolodkin, Bamela Engo and Anderson, members; Judges Yankov and Marsit, alternates.

2. Chamber for Fisheries Disputes

13. The Chamber for Fisheries Disputes was established in accordance with article 15, paragraph 1, of the Statute and consists of seven members. As decided by the Tribunal, the members of the Chamber are selected for a three-year term.

14. The composition of the Chamber for Fisheries Disputes, in order of precedence, is as follows: Judge Eiriksson, President; Judges Caminos, Yamamoto, Kolodkin, Park, Ndiaye and Jesus, members.

15. The terms of office of the members of the Chamber expire on 30 September 2002.

3. Chamber for Marine Environment Disputes

16. The Chamber for Marine Environment Disputes was established in accordance with article 15, paragraph 1, of the Statute and consists of seven members. As decided by the Tribunal, the members of the Chamber are selected for a three-year term.

17. The composition of the Chamber for Marine Environment Disputes, in order of precedence, is as follows: Judge Yankov, President; Judges Marotta Rangel, Bamela Engo, Mensah, Akl, Anderson and Vukas, members.

18. The terms of office of the members of the Chamber expire on 30 September 2002.

4. Chamber under article 15, paragraph 2, of the Statute

19. Pursuant to article 15, paragraph 2, of the Statute, the Tribunal shall form a chamber for dealing with a particular dispute, if the parties so request. The composition of such a chamber is determined by the Tribunal with the approval of the parties in the manner provided for in article 30 of the Rules.

20. By exchange of letters dated 18 and 19 December 2000, Chile and the European Community informed the Tribunal that further to a recent exchange of views, including through the good offices of the President, they had agreed that the dispute between Chile and the European Community concerning the conservation and sustainable exploitation of swordfish stocks in the South-eastern Pacific Ocean should not be proceeded with in accordance with the arbitral procedure instituted by Chile under article 287, paragraph 3, of the Convention and that the said dispute should be

submitted to a special chamber of the Tribunal to be formed in accordance with article 15, paragraph 2, of the Statute. Chile and the European Community requested the Tribunal to determine, with their approval, the composition of a special chamber to hear the dispute. By separate letters dated 19 December 2000, Chile, in exercise of its right under article 17 of the Statute, notified its choice of Mr. Orrego Vicuña as judge ad hoc and the European Community confirmed this choice.

21. By Order dated 20 December 2000, the Tribunal decided to accede to the request of Chile and the European Community to form a special chamber of five judges to deal with the case. This was the first time that a case had been submitted to a special chamber of the Tribunal.

22. The composition of the Special Chamber to deal with the case is as follows: President Chandrasekhara Rao; Judges Caminos, Yankov and Wolfrum and Judge ad hoc Orrego Vicuña, members.

IV. Meetings of the Tribunal

23. During the period under review, the Tribunal met from 26 January to 6 February 2000 to deal with the "*Camouco*" *Case*; from 6 to 20 December 2000 to deal with the "*Monte Confurco*" *Case;* and from 19 to 20 December 2000 to deal with the request made by Chile and the European Community to constitute a special chamber in the *Case concerning the Conservation and Sustainable Exploitation of Swordfish Stocks in the South-eastern Pacific Ocean*. The Tribunal held two sessions devoted essentially to administrative matters not directly related to cases. The ninth session was held from 6 to 17 March 2000, and the tenth session from 18 to 29 September 2000.

V. Judicial work of the Tribunal in 2000

A. The *"Camouco" Case (Panama v. France)*

24. On 17 January 2000, an Application under article 292 of the Convention was filed on behalf of Panama against France for the prompt release of the *Camouco*, a fishing vessel flying the Panamanian flag, and its Master. The Application was entered in the List of cases as Case No. 5 and named the "*Camouco*" *Case*.

25. France filed its Statement in Response on 25 January 2000.

26. By Order dated 17 January 2000, the President fixed 27 and 28 January 2000 as the dates for the hearing.

27. Prior to the opening of the hearing, the Tribunal held initial deliberations on 26 January 2000.

28. Four public sittings to hear the oral arguments of the parties and to present evidence were held on 27 and 28 January 2000. Final submissions were made by each party at the end of the hearing.

29. On 7 February 2000, the Tribunal delivered its judgment in the case.

B. The "*Monte Confurco*" *Case (Seychelles v. France)*

30. On 27 November 2000, an Application under article 292 of the Convention was filed on behalf of Seychelles against France concerning the release of the fishing vessel *Monte Confurco*, flying the flag of Seychelles, and its Master. The Application was entered in the List of cases as Case No. 6 and named the "*Monte Confurco*" *Case*.

31. France filed its Statement in Response on 6 December 2000.

32. By Order dated 27 November 2000, the President fixed 7 and 8 December 2000 as the dates for the hearing.

33. Prior to the opening of the hearing, the Tribunal held initial deliberations on 6 December 2000.

34. The hearing was held at the permanent premises of the Tribunal. Four public sittings to hear the oral arguments of the parties and to present evidence were held on 7 and 8 December 2000. Final submissions were made by each party at the end of the hearing.

35. On 18 December 2000, the Tribunal delivered its judgment in the case.

C. *Case concerning the Conservation and Sustainable Exploitation of Swordfish Stocks in the South-eastern Pacific Ocean (Chile v. European Community)*

36. By an exchange of letters dated 18 and 19 December 2000, Chile and the European Community agreed to submit a dispute concerning the conservation and sustainable exploitation of swordfish stocks in the South-eastern Pacific Ocean to a special chamber of the Tribunal to be formed in accordance with article 15, paragraph 2, of the Statute. By communications dated 19 December 2000, the exchange of letters was notified to the Registrar by Chile and the European Community pursuant to article 24 of the Statute.

37. The case was entered in the List of cases as Case No. 7 and named the *Case concerning the Conservation and Sustainable Exploitation of Swordfish Stocks in the South-eastern Pacific Ocean*. By Order dated 20 December 2000, the Tribunal decided to accede to the request of the parties to form a special chamber to deal with the case and determined the composition of the Special Chamber with their approval.[1] By the same Order, the Tribunal made provision in respect of preliminary objections and for the filing of the written pleadings.

VI. Committees and working groups

A. Committees

38. During the tenth session, on 27 September 2000, the Tribunal decided to extend the term of office of the members of the committees until 30 September 2001.[2]

B. Working Group

39. During the ninth session, on 15 March 2000, the Tribunal constituted a working group to deal with the question of bonds or other financial security in prompt release proceedings. The members of the Working Group are as follows: Judge Laing, Chairman; Judges Akl, Vukas, Eiriksson and Ndiaye, members. During the tenth session, on 27 September 2000, the Tribunal decided to extend the term of office of the members of the Working Group until 30 September 2001.

VII. Rules of the Tribunal and supplementary documents

A. Costs to be borne by parties

40. During the ninth session of the Tribunal, Judge Anderson presented a report on the question of costs to be borne by parties. The matter was considered by the Committee on Rules and Judicial Practice during the tenth session. The Committee took note of the willingness of Judge Anderson to develop proposals on the basis of his report for consideration by the Committee at the next session.

B. Preparation of typed and printed texts

41. During the tenth session of the Tribunal, the Committee on Rules and Judicial Practice considered rules for the preparation of typed and printed texts on the basis of a document prepared by the Registrar. Consideration of this document will continue at the next session of the Tribunal.

C. Bonds and other financial security

42. During the ninth session of the Tribunal, Judge Laing presented a report on bonds or other financial security. The Working Group on Bonds and Other Financial Security considered the matter and reported to the Tribunal at its tenth session. The Tribunal requested the Working Group to continue consideration of the matter at the next session.

D. Communications from parties in the matter of implementation of judgments and orders

43. During the tenth session of the Tribunal, the Committee on Rules and Judicial Practice gave consideration to a report prepared by the President on the publication of communications from parties in the matter of implementation of judgments and orders. The Committee recommended that communications received from parties concerning implementation of judgments and orders should be reported in the Tribunal's publications including Yearbooks, Annual Reports and Pleadings, Minutes of Public Sittings and

Documents. This recommendation was adopted by the Tribunal.

E. Prompt release cases: time factors

44. During the ninth session, the Tribunal requested the Committee on Rules and Judicial Practice to consider issues arising out of a paper submitted by Judge Anderson concerning time factors in the handling of cases involving applications for prompt release of vessels and crews under article 292 of the Convention.

VIII. Privileges and immunities

A. General Agreement

45. The Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, adopted by the Seventh Meeting of States Parties on 23 May 1997, was deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and opened for signature at United Nations Headquarters for 24 months as from 1 July 1997.[3] The Agreement is subject to ratification or accession and will enter into force 30 days after the date of deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession. As at 30 June 1999, the closing date for signature, 21 States had signed the Agreement. As at 31 December 2000, four States had ratified it.

B. Headquarters Agreement

46. During the period under review, negotiations continued with the German authorities on the Headquarters Agreement between the Tribunal and the Federal Republic of Germany. Meetings were held in Berlin on 24 February, 8 May and 20 June 2000, and in Hamburg on 6 April 2000.

47. During the ninth session, based on a report presented by the Registrar, the Tribunal authorized the President and the Registrar to undertake negotiations with Germany on outstanding issues concerning the Agreement.

48. The President, at the tenth session of the Tribunal, reported on the outcome of the negotiations. The President was requested to pursue his efforts in this regard.

IX. Relations with the United Nations and other organizations

A. Observer status in the General Assembly

49. As an observer to the General Assembly, the Tribunal participated in meetings of the General Assembly on matters of relevance to the Tribunal.

50. At the 44th plenary meeting of the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly, on 30 October 2000, President Chandrasekhara Rao delivered a statement under agenda item 34, entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea".

B. Relationship Agreement with the United Nations

51. The Registrar reported to the Tribunal, at its ninth session on developments regarding the implementation of the Agreement on Cooperation and Relationship between the United Nations and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, including circulation of United Nations publications to judges and access of judges to United Nations Headquarters and to meetings and conferences held there.

C. Relationship with other organizations and bodies

52. The Registrar reported to the Tribunal, at its ninth session on contacts made as regards possible relationship arrangements with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Seabed Authority.

53. The Registrar reported to the Tribunal at its tenth session on consultations regarding working contacts with FAO, IOC/UNESCO, the International Seabed

Authority and the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

X. Premises of the Tribunal

A. Official opening of the permanent premises

54. The joint ceremony of the Tribunal, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Senate of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg for the official opening of the permanent premises of the Tribunal took place on 3 July 2000. At the ceremony, statements were delivered by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Kofi Annan; President Chandrasekhara Rao; the Federal Minister of Justice of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs. Herta Däubler-Gmelin; the First Mayor of Hamburg, Mr. Ortwin Runde; and Registrar Chitty. The ceremony was attended by the Vice-President and other judges of the Tribunal and high dignitaries, including the President of the Meeting of States Parties, Mr. Peter Donigi; the Legal Counsel of the United Nations, Mr. Hans Corell; Ministers and other Government representatives and representatives of international organizations.

55. In his statement, Secretary-General Annan observed that the Tribunal was the "keystone of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea", that it was "the central forum available — to States, to certain international organizations, and even to some corporations — for resolving disputes about how the Convention should be interpreted and applied" and that it had "already built a reputation among international lawyers as a modern court that can respond quickly".

B. Premises Agreement

56. During the period under review, negotiations were successfully concluded between the Tribunal, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Hamburg Senate to establish an agreement concerning the permanent premises of the Tribunal. On 18 October 2000, President Chandrasekhara Rao, the Federal Minister of Justice of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs. Herta Däubler-Gmelin, and the State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Wolfgang Ischinger, signed the Agreement between the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on the Occupancy and Use of the Premises of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg (hereinafter "Additional Agreement"). An Agreement concerning the implementation of the Additional Agreement was concluded in the form of an exchange of letters; it was signed by the Director-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Gerd Westdickenberg, and Registrar Chitty.

57. On the occasion of the signing of the Additional Agreement, the President expressed his gratitude to the Federal Republic of Germany and the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg for providing the Tribunal with a modern court building designed to facilitate the administration of justice in an efficient and expeditious manner.

58. The Additional Agreement establishes the terms and conditions under which the premises are made available by the Federal Republic of Germany to the Tribunal. It regulates matters such as the transfer, use, operation, maintenance, repairs, alterations, access to and vacation of the premises. It also provides for public services for the premises, a consultative mechanism for resolving issues and procedures for settling disputes.

C. Move to the permanent premises

59. Pursuant to the Additional Agreement, the transfer of the permanent premises to the Tribunal took place on 6 November 2000. A facility manager was appointed to carry out several of the services relating to the operation and maintenance of the premises. The move from the temporary premises located at Wexstrasse 4 to the permanent premises took place from 20 to 24 November 2000. The Tribunal started working from its permanent premises on 27 November 2000.

60. The new address of the Tribunal is:

Am Internationalen Seegerichtshof 1
22609 Hamburg
Federal Republic of Germany
Telephone: (49 40) 35 60 7-0
Fax: (49 40) 35 60 7-245
Email: itlos@itlos.org

XI. Communications from parties

61. During the period under review, the Tribunal received communications from parties with respect to the following cases:

(a) In the *M/V "Saiga" (No. 2) Case*, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines transmitted to the Tribunal copies of two separate communications dated 17 July 2000 and 21 September 2000 on the issue of compliance with the judgment of the Tribunal of 1 July 1999;

(b) In the *Southern Bluefin Tuna Cases*, by a communication dated 9 March 2000, New Zealand informed the Tribunal of an unintentional overcatch of southern bluefin tuna by New Zealand during the 1998/99 fishing year and of the steps taken to reduce its catch for the 1999/2000 season. By a communication dated 10 March 2000, Australia transmitted to the Tribunal its comments on the issue;

(c) In the "*Camouco*" *Case*, Panama transmitted several communications to the Tribunal on developments concerning the vessel and the Master, including communications dated 10, 23 and 24 March 2000, informing the Registry that a bank guarantee had been constituted and that the vessel and the Master had been released;

(d) In the "*Monte Confurco*" *Case*, by a communication dated 28 December 2000, Seychelles informed the Tribunal of developments concerning judicial proceedings with respect to the vessel and the Master before French courts.

XII. Request for appointment of arbitrator

62. On 23 August 2000, the President was requested by Chile to appoint an arbitrator pursuant to article 3 of Annex VII to the Convention. The arbitrator was to sit on the arbitral tribunal to be constituted to consider the dispute between Chile and the European Community concerning swordfish stocks in the South-eastern Pacific Ocean. The President held consultations with the parties with regard to the appointment of an arbitrator. However, following the agreement by the Government of Chile and the European Community to submit the case to a special chamber of the Tribunal, the President took no further action on the request made by Chile.

XIII. Finances

A. Budget

1. Budget for 2001

63. The budget proposals for 2001, approved by the Tribunal at its ninth session, were submitted to the Tenth Meeting of States Parties. The proposals, involving an amount of $8,698,900, were based on the need to strengthen the legal, linguistic and administrative capability of the Registry and to defray the costs of the expected schedule of judicial work. They were also founded on the necessity to meet the maintenance, operational and security requirements of the new premises and to install a fully integrated computer network system therein.

64. The Meeting of States Parties approved a budget for 2001 totalling US$ 8,090,900. The budget provided for recurrent expenditure of $6,902,000, including $1,760,000 for the remuneration of the judges and $3,365,200 for salaries and related costs of staff, and non-recurrent expenditure of $275,000. The Meeting of States Parties also approved $863,900 as contingency to be used in the event of cases being submitted to the Tribunal. The Meeting of States Parties further approved an additional amount of $50,000 for advances to the Working Capital Fund of the Tribunal and decided that, on an exceptional basis, savings from appropriations in the budget for 2001, up to a maximum of $200,000, would also be credited to the Fund.[4]

2. Budget proposals for 2002

65. At the tenth session, the Committee on Budget and Finance gave preliminary consideration to the budget for 2002. The Tribunal decided that the Committee would convene from 27 February to 2 March 2001 to prepare the draft budget for 2002.

3. Report on budget performance

66. At the ninth session, the Tribunal considered reports presented by the Registrar concerning the performance of the budget as at 22 February 2000.

B. Status of contributions

67. As at 31 December 2000, 58 States Parties had made their contributions to the 2000 budget in the full amount assessed or more totalling $7,033,073; 16 States Parties had made partial contributions totalling $154,094; and 61 States Parties had not made any payments with respect to their assessed contributions. The balance of unpaid contributions with respect to the 2000 budget is $663,724.

68. Furthermore, assessed contributions amounting to $730,203 in respect of the 1996-1997, 1998 and 1999 budgets were still pending as of 31 December 2000.

69. The balance of unpaid contributions with respect to the overall budget of the Tribunal amounts to $1,393,927.

C. Report of the Auditor for 1999

70. In accordance with the practice of the United Nations system, arrangements were made for the accounts of the Tribunal for 1999 to be audited by an internationally recognized auditing firm.

71. Together with the audit report for the 1998 financial year, the Tribunal submitted the audit report for the financial year 1999 to the Tenth Meeting of States Parties. In the light of the information provided by the Registrar that the Tribunal had not had an opportunity to review it, the Meeting decided to defer consideration of the audit report for 1999 until the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties.

72. Subsequently, the audit report for the 1999 financial year was presented by the Registrar at the tenth session of the Tribunal. The auditor, having reviewed the transactions and operations over that period, was satisfied that the financial statements presented fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Tribunal, and that the excess of income over expenditure for the period then ended was in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and with the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, which applied mutatis mutandis. The Tribunal took note of the audit report for 1999 and requested that the report be submitted to the Eleventh Meeting of States Parties.[5] The Tribunal also authorized the reappointment of the existing auditor for the 2000 financial period and decided that the question of appointment would be reconsidered in 2001.

D. Financial Regulations

73. Pending approval of the Financial Regulations of the Tribunal by the Meeting of States Parties, the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations apply mutatis mutandis.

E. Trust funds and donations

74. At the tenth session, the President informed the Tribunal of the decision taken by the Tenth Meeting of States Parties to recommend to the General Assembly the establishment of a trust fund for assisting States in proceedings before the Tribunal.[6] Subsequently, on 30 October 2000, the General Assembly, in its resolution 55/7 entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea", requested the Secretary-General to establish and administer a voluntary trust fund to assist States in the settlement of disputes through the Tribunal.

XIV. Administrative matters

A. Staff Regulations and Rules

75. Based on the recommendation of its Committee on Staff and Administration, during its ninth session, the Tribunal approved amendments to the Staff Regulations of the Tribunal dealing with rates of staff assessment and the salary scales for staff in the Professional and higher categories.

76. During the ninth session of the Tribunal, the Registrar reported to the Tribunal on the establishment of the Staff Committee. During the tenth session, the Registrar reported on the establishment of the Conciliation Committee and the Appointments and Promotions Committee. At that session, the Tribunal requested the President and the Registrar to take steps to conclude with the Secretariat of the United Nations the agreement to extend the jurisdiction of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal to the staff of the Registry.

77. The Registrar submitted to the Tribunal, at its tenth session draft Staff Rules of the Tribunal. The draft Staff Rules were considered by the Committee on Staff and Administration, which proposed amendments thereto. On 29 September 2000, the Tribunal approved the draft Staff Rules with the amendments proposed by the Committee on Staff and Administration. In

accordance with rule 112.8 of the Staff Rules, the Staff Rules took effect from 1 October 2000; in accordance with staff regulation 12.4, the Staff Rules shall enter into full force and effect on 1 January 2001.

B. Staff movement

78. The Tribunal continued the recruitment process for both Professional and General Service staff. At the end of 2000, the status of the recruitment process was as follows:

(a) Recruitment completed: Systems Administrator/Database Manager (P-3), Associate Administrative Officer (Contributions and Benefits) (P-2) and Associate Administrative Officer (Support/Building Management) (P-2);

(b) Offer of appointment issued: Legal Officer (P-4);

(c) Recruitment completed for one General Service post.

79. Temporary personnel were recruited to assist the Tribunal in connection with the "*Camouco*" *Case* and the "*Monte Confurco*" *Case* and during its ninth and tenth sessions.

C. Instructions for the Registry

80. During its ninth session, on 17 March 2000, the Tribunal adopted Instructions for the Registry based on a recommendation made by the Committee on Staff and Administration.

D. Internship programme

81. Modelled on the United Nations internship programme, an internship programme of the Tribunal was established in 1997. During the period under review, 16 persons served different periods of internship at the Tribunal.

82. During the reporting period, the Tribunal approved changes to the internship programme based on the recommendation of the Committee on Staff and Administration.

XV. Buildings and electronic systems

A. Building requirements for the permanent premises

83. During the ninth and tenth sessions, the Registrar presented reports to the Committee on Buildings and Electronic Systems. Based on the reports, the Committee made recommendations to the Tribunal with respect to building requirements for the permanent premises, in particular with respect to the Library, interpretation booths and electronic equipment. The Tribunal adopted the recommendations of the Committee and requested the Registrar to take appropriate action.

84. After the move into the permanent premises, several problems concerning the premises were identified. Pursuant to the Additional Agreement, these problems will be notified to the competent authorities.

B. Public access

85. During the period under review, the Tribunal gave consideration to the issue of access to the new premises by the general public. Based on recommendations of the Committee on Buildings and Electronic Systems and suggestions by the Registrar, at its tenth session, the Tribunal established conditions concerning guided tours for the general public and for groups of visitors with a relevant interest in the Tribunal's functions and concerning open days.

C. Use of the premises

86. With the approval of the Tribunal given at its seventh session, the final and semi-final rounds of the Charles Rousseau International Law Moot Court Competition for 2000 were held at the temporary premises of the Tribunal on 5 and 6 May 2000.

87. At its eighth session, the Tribunal agreed to accept the offer by the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law to hold an international symposium at the permanent premises of the Tribunal on the occasion of the move of the Tribunal into its new premises. The symposium on "The International Dispute Settlement System" was held on 23 September 2000.

88. At the ninth session, the Tribunal agreed to a request by the International Ocean Institute to hold its annual conference entitled "*Pacem in Maribus 2000*, The European Challenge" at the permanent premises. The conference was held from 3 to 6 December 2000.

89. At the ninth session, the Tribunal acceded to a request by the Center for Oceans Law and Policy of the University of Virginia School of Law (United States of America) to hold its annual conference at the permanent premises from 16 to 19 March 2001.

XVI. Balance between official languages of the Tribunal

90. During the ninth session, the Tribunal adopted guidelines for ensuring a better balance between the two official languages of the Tribunal and decided that the guidelines should be implemented in a flexible manner. The Registrar reported to the Tribunal, at its tenth session, on steps taken pursuant to the guidelines.

XVII. Library facilities

91. During the ninth and tenth sessions, the Registrar reported on several matters pertaining to the Library, including the use of the donation from the Korea Foundation, the online database, the acquisitions and the price increases for serial titles. The Committee on Library and Publications considered the report of the Registrar and made recommendations in respect of the database, public access to the new Library and the need for future planning of the Library's budget. The Tribunal adopted the recommendations.

92. A list of donors to the Library is contained in the annex to the present report.

XVIII. Publications

93. During the tenth session, the Registrar reported to the Tribunal that copies of judgments and orders of the Tribunal had been sent to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States Parties to the Convention. The status of the Tribunal's publications was reviewed by the Committee on Library and Publications during the session.

94. During the period under review, the *Yearbook 1998* and the *Report of Judgments, Orders and Advisory Opinions 1997* were published.

XIX. Public information

95. The Tribunal publicized its work by means of press releases and briefings by the Registry and by distribution of its judgments, orders and publications such as the *Yearbook*. Information about the Tribunal is also presented on the United Nations web site (http://www.un.org/Depts/los). (Judges also delivered addresses and published papers on the work of the Tribunal.)

96. Texts of the judgments, orders and verbatim records of hearings of the Tribunal are available on the United Nations web site: http://www.un.org/Depts/los.

97. The Tribunal has taken steps to develop a web site of its own.

XX. Foundation for the international law of the sea

98. The Tribunal was approached by representatives of a number of leading institutions in Hamburg desirous of establishing a foundation the objective of which would be to promote the study of the international law of the sea. At its tenth session, the Tribunal welcomed the proposed establishment of such a foundation. It decided that the President of the Tribunal could serve as an ex officio chairman of the *Kuratorium* (supervisory body) and that Judges could also serve on the advisory council of the proposed foundation.

XXI. Future work

99. The Tribunal decided to hold its eleventh session from 5 to 16 March 2001 to deal with organizational and administrative matters.

Notes

[1] For the composition of the Special Chamber, see para. 22. For the issues to be decided, see para. 3 of the Order.

[2] For the terms of reference of the Committees, see SPLOS/27, paras. 37-40, and SPLOS/50, para. 37. For the composition of the committees, see SPLOS/50, paras. 31-34 and 36.

[3] SPLOS/24, para. 27.

[4] SPLOS/60, para. 30.

[5] SPLOS/48, para. 28, SPLOS/45 and SPLOS/60, para. 38.

[6] SPLOS/57.

Annex

List of donors to the Library of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea during 2000*

American Society of International Law, Washington, D.C.

Professor Takashi Aoki, Seiwa University, Faculty of Law, Chiba, Japan

Asociación Argentina de Derecho Internacional, Córdoba, Argentina

Vincent P. Bantz, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva

Bundesamt für Seeschiffahrt und Hydrographie, Hamburg

Center for Oceans Law and Policy, University of Virginia School of Law, Charlottesville, Virginia, United States of America

Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche de Droit International, Université de Paris I

Comité Maritime International, Antwerp, Belgium

Economic Court of Commonwealth of Independent States, Minsk

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Development Law Service, Legal Office, Rome

Fundación Pedro Barrié de la Maza, La Coruña, Spain

Professor Dr. Hartmut Goethe, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Schiffahrts-und Marinegeschichte, Düsseldorf, Germany

Germanischer Lloyd, Hamburg

Institute of International Public Law and International Relations, Thessaloniki, Greece

Inter-Parliamentary Union, New York

International Court of Justice, The Hague

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania

International Maritime Organization, London

International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, The Hague

IUCN — The World Conservation Union, Bonn, Germany

International Whaling Commission, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Professor Barbara Kwiatkowska, The Netherlands Institute for the Law of the Sea, Utrecht

Professor Dr. Rainer Lagoni, Institut für Seerecht und Seehandelsrecht der Universität Hamburg

Mare, Die Zeitschrift der Meere, Hamburg

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* This list of donors does not take into account donations from members of the Tribunal and staff of the Registry.

Max-Planck-Institut für ausländisches öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht, Heidelberg, Germany

Dr. Erik Jaap Molenaar, The Netherlands Institute for the Law of the Sea, Utrecht

Ibrahim Najjar, Cabinet d'avocats, Beirut

Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island, United States of America

Oceana Publications, Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., United States of America

Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague

Professor Adela Rey Aneiros, Facultad de Derecho, Universidad de La Coruña, La Coruña, Spain

RAMOGE Agreement, Secretariat, Monaco

Alexander Roth, Stalfort & Partner, Berlin

Werner Simon, United Nations Library, Geneva

Dr. Chua Thia-Eng, Director of the Regional Programme for the Prevention and Management of Marine Pollution in the East Asian Seas, Quezon City, Philippines

Professor Daniel Vignes, Paris

Walther-Schücking-Institut für Internationales Recht an der Universität Kiel, Kiel, Germany

Professor Philippe Weckel, Cagnes-sur-Mer, France